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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 1
                       EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
 2
                              SOUTHERN DIVISION
 3
     UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 4
                       Plaintiff,
                                        Case No. 15-20217
 5
     VS.
                                        Hon. Stephen J. Murphy, III
     D-1 DAVID HANSBERRY
 6
 7
                       Defendant.
 8
                                SENTENCING
 9
               BEFORE THE HONORABLE STEPHEN J. MURPHY, III
                        United States District Judge
10
                  Theodore Levin United States Courthouse
                        231 West Lafayette Boulevard
11
                         Detroit, Michigan 48226
                       Wednesday, February 22, 2017
12
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13
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14
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20
21
22
23
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25
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14	NONE
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Detroit, Michigan
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              Wednesday, February 22, 2017
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               (Proceedings commenced at 10:16 a.m., all parties
 4
 5
              present)
              THE CASE MANGER:
                                 The Court calls Case No. 15-20217,
 6
     United States of America versus David Hansberry and Bryan
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 8
     Watson.
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              Counsel, please state your appearances for the
     record.
10
              MR. BUCKLEY: Good morning, Your Honor. May it
11
     please the Court, Michael Buckley appearing on behalf of the
12
     United States. Seated with me are our paralegal, Mrs. Maria
13
14
     Koch, and the case agent, Michael Fitzgerald of the FBI.
15
              THE COURT:
                         Okay. Good morning to you.
16
              AGENT FITZGERALD: Good morning, Judge.
              MR. HARRISON: Good morning, Your Honor.
17
                                                         Michael
     Harrison appearing on behalf of David Hansberry together with
18
     Joshua Kushnereit.
19
              MR. FISHMAN: Good morning, Judge. Steve Fishman on
20
     behalf of Mr. Watson.
21
               THE COURT: Okay. Good morning to you as well, and
22
23
     good morning to all the counsel. Sorry for being a short bit
     late, and thanks for being on time.
24
25
              We're going to do sentencings for Mr. Hansberry and
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Watson and we're going to start with Mr. Hansberry,
 1
     Mr. -- Mr.
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     so let me invite Mr. Buckley and Mr. Harrison to come forth and
     we can talk about legal issues to begin with.
 3
              Before I do that, the Court received three letters
 4
     that were literally thrown on the courthouse steps from some
 5
     citizens, and the citizens' names are Shawniqua Smith, Martiese
 6
     Lindsay and I believe K.C. Smith, and I've read all this.
 7
                                                                 And
 8
     essentially these letters suggest that the officers made
 9
     criminal choices and seek the highest punishment available to
     the officers. Have both counsel gotten copies of these?
10
11
              MR. BUCKLEY: I have not. Thank you, Your Honor.
12
              MR. HARRISON: No, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Okay. Well, I have extra copies, and I'm
13
14
     going to pass these out to you and let you read them before
     we -- before we enter any sentences. But I've got one for the
15
16
     United States and one for Mr. Harrison, if you would pass those
     out, and if you hang on to those, I'll get you copies on the
17
18
     break, but those are my only two copies, okay?
19
              MR. BUCKLEY: Thank you, Judge.
20
              MR. HARRISON: Thank you, Your Honor.
21
              THE COURT: All right. Thank you both very much.
                                                                  So
22
     you can read those before we go to allocution.
23
               I received a letter from Tharadrous White on behalf
     of Mr. Hansberry. I received a number of letters that were
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     relevant to both defendants that I read in support of their
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character and lesser sentencing, a large stack. I know that
 1
 2
     Mr. Harrison supplied those all to the Court.
              You've seen all those, correct, Mr. Buckley?
 3
              MR. BUCKLEY: I have. Thank you, Your Honor.
 4
              THE COURT: Okay. All right. And then I have an
 5
     exhibit, which I'm not exactly sure how it got in the file or
 6
     where it came from, but it's a internal office memorandum from
 7
 8
     the Internal Affairs Unit dated April 15, 2015. I haven't
 9
     considered this and I frankly don't know why it's there, but it
     appears to be an exhibit to a memo or something.
10
11
     anybody give any me guidance on this? It's from
12
     Commander Brian Stair -- excuse me, from Sergeant Dietrich
     Lever to Commander Brian Stair, and it's Exhibit No. 1,
13
     Inter-Office Memorandum from Internal Affairs.
14
              MR. HARRISON: May I, Your Honor?
15
16
              THE COURT: Yeah, of course.
              MR. HARRISON: Your Honor, I believe that was
17
     attached to Defendant Hansberry's Sentencing Memorandum as
18
     Exhibit I.
19
20
              THE COURT:
                         Okay.
21
              MR. HARRISON: And it was an exhibit that was
     provided to the Court for consideration of --
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23
              THE COURT: Okay.
              MR. HARRISON: -- the arguments made in the
24
25
     Sentencing Memorandum.
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Okay. All right. Very good. All right.
 1
               THE COURT:
 2
     Very good. Thank you. I -- I have it; it just wasn't -- it
     wasn't attached.
 3
               So there are a number of -- a number of letters that
 4
     I have read attached to Mr. Harrison's Sentence Memorandum,
 5
     numbers -- pages 1 through 27, from police officers and --
 6
     and -- and the like.
               So I also have the United States Sentence Memorandum,
 8
 9
     its Exhibits A, B and C and D, which include transcripts and an
     FBI report of Agent Fitzgerald.
10
11
               So I have Defendant Hansberry's Sentencing --
12
     Sentencing Memorandum and I have the officer, William
     Hampstead's, report, so I think I have everything. Am I
13
14
     missing anything that I should have -- I've read all this.
                                                                  Is
15
     there anything I haven't gotten that I should be aware of or --
              MR. HARRISON: Well, Your Honor, there -- there was a
16
     reply memorandum filed on behalf of Defendant Hansberry to the
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18
     government's motion, and on that, for purposes of the record, I
     do need to make a correction to the Court.
19
                          I don't know if I have a printed copy of
20
               THE COURT:
21
     that, but I can -- I can get it online and determine whether or
22
     not I've read that. When did you file that, Mr. Harrison?
23
              MR. HARRISON:
                              That was filed Monday, I believe late
     morning, of this week contemporaneous -- or not contemporaneous
24
25
     but soon followed by motion for a new trial that was joined by
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co- -- the co-defendant.

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               THE COURT: All right. I've got the motion.
                                                             The
     government hasn't had any chance to respond to that so we're
 3
     not going to deal with that right now.
 4
              But let me try to get your reply to the government's
 5
     Sentence Memorandum because I haven't looked at that, to be
 6
 7
     quite honest with you.
               (Brief pause)
 8
 9
                     February 20, 2017, docket number 167, Response
     to Government's Sentence Memorandum. I have that in front of
10
11
     me.
              MR. HARRISON: Your Honor, for purposes of the
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     record, may I inform the Court and -- and for the Court, may I
13
14
     inform you as to an error that I made in that memorandum --
15
              THE COURT:
                           Yeah.
              MR. HARRISON: -- at this time?
16
              THE COURT:
17
                          What page?
              MR. HARRISON: Thank you, Judge. Your Honor, in that
18
     memorandum, I -- although not the crux of what was being
19
     argued, the argument had to do with the credibility of Gary
20
21
     Jackson for purposes of attributing money for the quidelines
22
     using his testimony.
23
              But in there I questioned the timing of the FBI
     report, which I believe was January 12th. I didn't -- as I
24
25
     explained in there, I didn't understand how the report could
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have been generated prior to my Sentencing Memorandum being filed in February.
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I since then, actually just last night, reviewed my objection, my original objections to the Pre-Sentence Investigation Report, and noted that I had made the same error describing the participants, the conversation. The participants were actually Gary Jackson and Frederick Tucker, and I had made the error both in the Sentencing Memorandum and in the previous objections that the conversation was between Gary Jackson and Calvin Turner, and there also was a typo as to a.m. versus p.m.

I brought this to Mr. Buckley's attention this morning, my -- my realization that I made that error, and I apologized for any inference that may have been brought from that. I did in -- in -- in there suggest that perhaps it was a typographical error as to -- as to the date in the FBI 302. But I extended my apologies to Mr. Buckley and to -- indirectly to Mr. -- Agent Fitzgerald, and I apologize to the Court for that oversight.

Otherwise the reply memorandum, the crux of it is the credibility of Gary Jackson for purposes of attributing acts of -- of conduct that should be relevant conduct for purposes of -- of 2B1.1(b)(1)(H), which would be the amount of money involved in the alleged -- or the -- actually not alleged -- the conspiracy.

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So -- so it looks like starting bottom of
         THE COURT:
page 3, top of page 4, the error is that you're suggesting
there was recordings that captured Gary Jackson and Calvin
         That's an error. The -- the fact, presumably the FBI
report and my recollection of what went on in the trial of the
case, was that the conversation was between Gary Jackson and
Fred Turner, otherwise known as Deke, and you -- you are --
are -- are making that correction now in open court, right?
         MR. HARRISON: Well, Judge, actually it's more than
       I made the correction I believe in quoting the
transcript of Gary Jackson, which was page 117 of his -- of his
testimony, lines 1 to 4 and lines 18 to 19. In court I
correctly identified the call by time and participants, but in
my subsequent objections to the Pretrial Report and in my
Sentencing Memorandum, I mischaracterized the parties.
         And beyond that, I suggested that -- not realizing I
had made the prior mistake, I suggested that I didn't
understand how the report could have been generated in January
because I made the mistake in the Sentencing Memorandum filed
in February, not realizing I made the same mistake in November
in my objections.
         THE COURT:
                     You got -- you got way out ahead of
yourself and -- and made arguments and said things in reliance
on -- on something that you later learned was mistaken, right?
         MR. HARRISON:
                        I did.
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All right. Okav. All right. Well, I'll
         THE COURT:
note the correction in the -- in the document. Again, the
document was apparently filed on a federal holiday two -- two
days ago, so candidly I knew there was a motion but I haven't
seen that reply. I'm going to have to read it more thoroughly,
and I'll do so in light of the correction you just made.
         But Mr. Buckley, do you want to speak to this at all?
         MR. BUCKLEY: Thank you, Judge. Just briefly, to the
extent Mr. Harrison has apologized for maligning my character
for integrity, I accept his apology in that regard.
         THE COURT: Okay. Well, I -- I did see that there's
some, you know, personal statements made on -- on -- on page 4,
and I find that to be uncommon between counsel, but it appears
that it was driven by, as I said before, Mr. Harrison getting
ahead of himself and making a mistake. He called that out in
open court, apologized, Mr. Buckley accepted the apology. So I
don't think we have any more issue about the reply, do we?
         MR. HARRISON: Not on my behalf, Your Honor.
         MR. BUCKLEY: No, not at this time, Judge.
         The government is in the process of responding to the
motion for a new trial, which I believe should be denied on
both procedural and substantive grounds, but we're preparing a
response.
         THE COURT: Well, I'm not going to say anything about
that other than that I'll read everything when it's fully
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briefed, and if we need to have a hearing, we will, and if we
don't, we'll just grant or deny the motion, okay?
         MR. BUCKLEY: Yes, sir. Thank you.
         THE COURT: All right. We'll go from there.
              Well, I think we're ready to get to work.
       Good.
         The Court has recited everything that it has in front
        I am going to take a minute before -- we'll take a
short break so I can read the reply that was filed on the 20th,
acquaint myself with that.
         But let's talk about these government objections.
                                                            Ι
read them extensively. I looked at the law in support and
everything else. My sense, Mr. Buckley, of Objection Number 1
and Number 2 is that with regard to Number 1, you want Mr.
Hansberry's amount of loss increased by $862,000 because under
the law, acquitted conduct, if proven by a preponderance of the
evidence, can be -- can be counted by the Court.
         And then with regard to Objection Number 2, it seems
that you support and -- and corroborate that argument with the
testimony of Lamar Calhoun, among others. And then I believe
you want a -- an additional $54,000 included, for a total of
1,000 -- I'm sorry, you want $996,000 extra on the basis of
that testimony as well as the $54,000 that I mentioned from
Calhoun, for a total of $1,050,000 as the loss figure.
         Doing that would get us to a overall Offense Level of
40 and a proposed guideline range, according to the government,
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of 292 to 365 months.

And if you'd like to correct or illuminate me on anything I said and augment your objection, you go right ahead and do so now.

MR. BUCKLEY: Thank you, Your Honor.

May it please the Court, the Court's quite correct with regard to acquitted conduct. The cases cited in the government's pleadings accurately state that the Supreme Court has held that conduct underlying acquitted counts may be considered by the Court in fashioning sentence if they were proved by a preponderance of the evidence at sentencing.

And, Judge, my point is simply this. This Court sat through a weeks-long trial. The Court heard testimony concerning six separate rips during which the defendants agreed to steal drugs and drug proceeds from drug dealers. I respectfully suggest to the Court that the testimony of these witnesses was compelling and -- and it appeared to be credible and it was corroborated in various ways.

And one thing I'd ask the Court to consider is that there were six separate rips charged, and although those counts were acquitted, none of those drug dealers knew each other, but all of them said that they had been wronged by police officers and by these two defendants, these same two police officers.

Furthermore, Judge, the -- the acquitted conduct was corroborated by an undercover recording captured by former

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police officer and cooperating witness Arthur Leavells.
Leavells began to cooperate with the FBI. And during a meeting
with Mr. Hansberry on September 7th of 2014, Mr. Hansberry,
without any prompting, starts reminiscing. He starts
reminiscing about some of the search warrant executions he and
his crew, including Mr. Leavells, conducted. And along with
hundreds and hundreds, if not over a thousand, search warrants
executed by Hansberry's crew, the search warrant executions
that he would bring up, Judge, years later relate to these
acquitted counts. He mentions by name Renee Williams, Count 3.
He mentions by name Nicholas Simmons, Count 4. He mentions
indirectly the house where Knuck, Arthur Knuckles, set up those
guys that ran in the basement. That was Christopher Wilson,
Judge, Count 5 I believe that was.
         And if the Court would like to hear it, I'm prepared
to play a portion of -- of that recording. I've provided
transcripts of the clips I plan to play to defense counsel this
morning. And I know the Court presided over trial, I know the
Court was attentive. We're prepared to play a couple clips
today, Judge, and they total about 21 or 22 minutes. But --
         THE COURT: I don't think that's necessary. I mean
if you would insist or have a legal basis for playing tapes,
I'd -- I'd go along with you, but I have a -- frankly, with all
due respect, I have a very, very good handle on the testimony.
I've looked at some transcripts myself, I'm -- I've read all
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your memos, and I -- believe me, I remember the testimony in --
in -- in the trial. So that's what I would -- and I -- and
I -- I -- I think in -- in terms of -- in terms of time and
efficiency and -- and the Court's calendar, I -- I would
probably say we don't need to do that, but if you insist or
have a legal -- legal reason, we -- we can do that.
         MR. BUCKLEY: Your Honor, it's your courtroom and
I'll proceed in any fashion that the Court deems appropriate.
         THE COURT: Okay. I -- I guess I'd prefer to proceed
in the fashion that I recollect the -- all the testimony you
just referenced, and -- and we've seen transcripts and I don't
think we need to have those 21 minutes worth of tapes played
this morning. That would be my --
         MR. BUCKLEY: I understand, Judge, and I accept that.
         THE COURT: Okay.
         MR. BUCKLEY: So lastly, Judge, with regard to that
meeting, Hansberry does say, "If they had Kemp and Deke, it
would be so easy. What they need to be up on my phone for?
You can just tap him and just come in there and to talk to
you." Kemp was Calvin Turner who did testify at trial, and
Deke was Fred Tucker who did testify at trial.
         So it's our position, Your Honor, that the acquitted
conduct was proven by more than a preponderance of the
evidence, and we would ask the Court to include it in
calculating the appropriate guidelines range.
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Okav. Excellent.
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              THE COURT:
                                              Thank you very much.
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              Mr. Harrison, of course you may respond to any and
     all of that.
 3
              MR. HARRISON: Well, thank you, Your Honor. Your
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     Honor, it's true, as the government correctly notes, that
 5
     United States vs. Watts, the Supreme Court in a per curiam
 6
     opinion, and the Sixth Circuit in United States vs. White, the
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 8
     Court is free to consider acquitted conduct, Your Honor.
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              But, however, we did cite some case law to the Court.
     In a denial of writ of certiorari, three of the justices, I
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11
     believe it was Scalia who wrote the opinion and it was joined
12
     by Clarence Thomas and Justice Ginsberg, were very concerned in
     the case that we cited that the Court at that time did not take
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     this issue up for further clarification after the Court's
     decision that made the guidelines non-mandatory to the Court.
15
16
     They were concerned that judicial fact finding could fly in the
     face of the Fifth and Sixth Amendment. I believe the issue is
17
18
     ripe and still may be addressed.
              But it's not a matter of whether this Court can
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     attribute acquitted conduct but whether it should under
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21
     circumstances such as these where virtually all of the wrongful
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     conduct that was alleged was charged in specific counts, and
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     those counts were unequivocally tossed out and discredited by
     the jury in their verdict.
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25
              And out of respect for the defendant's Fifth and
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Sixth Amendment rights, out of respect for the jury's verdict itself, Your Honor, I would respectfully suggest that the Court shouldn't do that, especially when we look at the witnesses that we're talking about. These were witnesses that were all repeatedly impeached. These were witnesses that were mostly all over the place in terms of the money. I remember to -- one specific instance, Nicholas Simmons, how many different -- how many different versions of how much money was in that bag did we hear? "300,000. 200,000. 250. I don't know. I took some out for my birthday. I'm trying to -- I'm trying to add money on to get the man." We heard all sorts of things about that.

But, you know, all of these people, Williams, Simmons, Wilson, Browning, Tucker, Vasquez, this is all acquitted conduct, Your Honor, and acquitted because, I would suggest, the very testimony that the Court received and the jury received was inherently incredible.

I would go beyond that, Your Honor, and -- and, as I have in my memorandum and my reply brief, suggest to the Court that the attribution of any money under these circumstances is inappropriate or at least should not be done under these circumstances.

Beyond the additional moneys, the I believe it's 996,000 that the government wishes to have you attribute, probation in the Pre-Sentence Investigation Report attributed essentially the -- the difference between the \$3 million from

2.0

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the 2010 truck seizure that Mr. Jackson claimed was on the truck and the amount seized together with the -- I believe it was -- I believe it was the claim of Calvin Pulley I believe for an additional amount of money.
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Judge, we would object to the inclusion of that if -- as I've -- I've cited some transcript from Mr. Jackson. Mr. Jackson begrudgingly admitted on cross-examination that he personally didn't know how much money was there. I've provided the Court with other examples of why Mr. Jackson is not a witness who should be relied upon for much of anything.

And the only testimony we had about allegedly money being taken from that truck was his testimony and this incredible testimony from Officer Leavells, a man who admitted that he had on numerous, numerous occasions sworn to tell the truth and perjured himself to other judges and to prosecutors, who claimed that he saw another officer with big things under his shirt. The Court may remember we saw photographs of those packages of money, and the idea that the money could have been under an officer's shirt given the size of the bundles is ridiculous.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HARRISON: Also the Court may remember there was testimony that there were multiple law enforcement agencies that responded to that scene almost immediately.

And I would ask the Court on behalf of Defendant

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Hansberry to attribute no money under 2B1.1(b)(H).
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THE COURT: All right. We're going to get to that in a minute, but any other legal argument on the objection that Mr. Buckley's lodged to the Pre-Sentence Report? Because I'm ready to rule on that.

MR. HARRISON: No other legal argument, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Look, my sense of the case is, quite simply, that Mr. Buckley may very well be right. The -- the case was extremely ably presented and contested, and there was evidence that was indeed corroborated. There was independence of actors. There -- there was in many ways all the government could do to prove the -- the substantive counts, but the jury acquitted on those counts, and why they did that, I don't know.

The -- the issue Mr. Buckley raises, quite honestly, was addressed by Mr. Harrison and comes down to me as a very straightforward legal issue. And I am and have been -- and I read this case when it came out because I was very concerned and interested that a situation like this one might come up -- convinced by the concerns of Justices Scalia, Thomas and Ginsberg about whether or not the Sixth Amendment is violated when courts impose sentences that but for a judge-found fact would be reversed for substantive unreasonableness.

My concern is that agree or disagree, and Mr. Buckley agrees and Mr. Harrison doesn't because that's their respective

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roles, I am a manager of the courtroom. I am a ruler on the evidence. I am not a finder of fact in a criminal trial, and I don't think it's for me to find facts, even though they were proven, I do believe, by a preponderance of the evidence. And even more so, it's not my job to find facts. It's the jury's job to find facts. They did not find facts to support conviction on the substantive counts, and therefore I am not going to consider conduct and I'm going to, with respect for the compelling way they were presented, overrule the government's objection and not impose any additional guidelines calculations on the basis of them. So that will be the Court's ruling on government Objections Number 1 and Number 2.
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Let's get then to the objections of the defendant and try to streamline these if we can. Objection Number 1 and Objection Number 2 by Mr. Harrison essentially take issue with the information set forth in paragraphs 6 through 8, 9 through 26 and paragraph 27, and I have -- I have encountered these types of situations before. The -- the simple fact of the matter is that the probation officer wrote the version of the offense based on the information that was supplied by the government. The defendant was interviewed by the probation officer and had an opportunity to give a -- his side of the story.

I don't find anything in the paragraphs that Mr.

Harrison objected to either unstated by the evidence or not

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touched upon within the case. It's certainly Mr. Harrison's
job and obligation on behalf of his clients to -- client to
object to materials that he don't -- he doesn't believe would
be factual, but the probation officer's work is supported by
fact and the materials supplied by the government.
         I would note the objections, incorporate them into
the Pre-Sentence Report by means of the addendum that was
supplied by Mr. Hampstead, and state that the probation
officer's work is contested -- excuse me, correct but highly
contested by the defense.
         And I don't think any of these things necessarily go
to the -- the -- the next objections I'm going to get to go to
the overall compilation of the guidelines score, but I would
note the objections on the factual matter, not sustain the
objection or deny it but allow the report to continue to
contain the objections so that the Bureau of Prisons and the
Sentencing Commission know the overall thrust of what the
government and the defense believe was the offense conduct
here. And that would be my ruling on Objection Number 1 and
Number 2.
         Anything else beyond that, Mr. Harrison?
         MR. HARRISON: No, Your Honor.
                                         Thank you.
         THE COURT: Mr. Buckley, do you want to speak to any
of those matters?
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MR. BUCKLEY: No, sir. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Let's get then to the heart of the matter. Objection Number 3, two-level enhancement under 2C1.1 -- all right. Here's the issue on all these things that I can tell. The defendants were con -- convicted of conspiracy to extort. A conspiracy is an agreement with a number of -- well, with -- with -- with overt acts. We know the instructions said that. We know that the jury took that seriously.

Mr. Harrison wants to say that the conspiracy -- I don't want to put words in your mouth and you'll get to speak to this, but Mr. Harrison wants to say that the conspiracy was an agreement, maybe one or two things were done that would support conviction on that count, but these multiple acts of extortion, the amount of loss, including some of the -- the moneys that -- some of the co-defendants who were involved in the acquitted conduct but necessarily had to be involved in conviction on Count 1 were -- do not support the enhancements under 2C1.1(b) (1) or 2B1.1(b) (1) (H).

I respect the objection and I'm -- I'm -- I've read everything. I just don't know how we get to the point where we say there was a conspiracy and overt acts but there was no -- especially in wake of the entire evidentiary record lodged by the government, how we say there was no additional evidence beyond an agreement and -- and -- and -- and maybe some sort of overt act to carry it out that wouldn't support these

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objections. Go ahead, Mr. Harris -- or enhancements.
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                                                             Go
 2
     ahead, Mr. Harrison.
              MR. HARRISON: Thank you, Your Honor.
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              Well, you know, again, I think we're left to
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     speculate, and unfortunately it puts the Court in the -- the
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     same difficult position that it -- that the Court was in in
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     looking at acquitted conduct because, of course, the
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     instruction requires an overt act in furtherance of the
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     conspiracy. It doesn't require a substantive crime be
     committed by anyone.
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              And my concern is that whereas here virtually all of
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     the imagined crimes were charged substantively and rejected by
     the jury, that the Court is left to -- to speculate what --
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     what -- what specific overt acts and how many were committed,
     you know, but the -- the enhancement of two levels requires
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     more than one. And, Judge, I -- I -- again, I think that the
     Court has to reach conclusions here that may conflict with the
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     verdict that we received and that I know this Court and I
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     certainly respect.
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              With regard to the second one, 2B1.1(b)(1)(H), the
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     amount of money, again, as I argued earlier, I'm concerned that
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     it would require, to get where probation got, basically to
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     accept Gary Jackson and I suppose Arthur Leavells' testimony
     that there was this 8 or $900,000 stolen from the truck in
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And when I -- when I look closely at the testimony
that was received, the Court -- you know, I agree with the
       You heard all the evidence, Judge, you heard it all,
and you -- you probably know it -- know it as well or better
than any of us. But I hope, Judge, that you struggle with
accepting Mr. Jackson's testimony with regard to the amount of
loss when he himself admitted on cross-examination, again, that
he didn't really even see the money being packed on the truck.
He's assuming that it was 3 million, but he admitted that the
money was turned over to the cartel ten days before it was
loaded on the truck. It was out of his possession and control.
It requires not only that Mr. Jackson speculate but then, on
top of that, this Court to speculate as to the amount of money
that was there. And while the Court, of course, is free to do
that, Judge, I would just caution that it would be
inappropriate under these circumstances.
                     Okay. Let me -- let me stop you there.
         THE COURT:
I think you've spoken to Objection Number 3, sub-paragraphs 1
and 2, which is exactly where I'm at. And I'd like to hear Mr.
Buckley's response, unless you have anything else to say.
         MR. HARRISON:
                        I don't.
                                   Thank you, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Buckley.
         MR. BUCKLEY:
                       Thank you, Your Honor.
         Very briefly, with -- with regard to -- to Gary
Jackson, Mr. Harrison's recollection of his testimony and,
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again, the slant of it is far different than mine. Jackson, Judge, never wavered, never wavered on the fact that the money shipment to the cartel was \$3 million. testimony was corroborated, Judge, by prior consistent statements that he made to Calvin Turner, and there were statements of Arthur Leavells that were recorded made to Hansberry saying, "Little always said it was 3 million." He was adamant. So, Your Honor, there were prior consistent statements which corroborate Gary Jackson's position that it was \$3 million. I don't believe he said the money was turned over to the cartel ten days before the shipment. If he did, he But in any event, he has always been steadfast in his assertion that it was \$3 million. And, Judge, to the point, I don't think that this decision for the Court on this enhancement for more than one act of extortion is as difficult as Mr. Harrison would portray it because I'm going to give the Court some examples of acts of extortion which were wholly unaffected by the acquittals. obviously was the -- the theft of the nearly \$1 million by the defendants on July 26th of 2010. Mr. Harrison's also forgotten the testimony of Lamont

Mr. Harrison's also forgotten the testimony of Lamont Calhoun. Lamont Calhoun, the Court will recall, was wheelchair-bound; he had been shot off his motorcycle on the Lodge Freeway. And he testified about a rip he participated in of a man named Hightower on Monte Vista Street. And he said

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that after -- after Mr. Watson raided the Monte Vista home, and
Mr. Watson was a member of Mr. Hansberry's crew at that time,
Hightower pressured Calhoun, said, "Hey, I want money for the
half a kilo that I fronted you." And Mr. Calhoun testified
that he said to Mr. Watson, "I need something to show
Hightower." And if the Court will recall, Mr. Watson,
accompanied by Mr. Hansberry, introduced as Watson's boss, gave
Lamont Calhoun the fake Snowden search warrant with the forged
judge's signature and a fake name of a police officer as the
affiant.
         So you have the $3 million money seizure. We have
the Monte Vista rip.
         Also Lamont Calhoun testified that at one point
Hansberry, Watson and he planned a ten-kilo rip and that Mr.
Hansberry suggested the use of a GPS tracker on the victim
dealer's car. That would be three acts of extortion.
         And then, Judge, we have the Calvin Pulley two-kilo
rip on Ohio Street on March 3rd of 2013. And if the Court will
recall, that was the rip which the FBI was able to demonstrate
that the defendants placed two dummy kilos, two sham kilos of
cocaine on evidence and that the -- the two kilos stolen from
Calvin Pulley were sold by Arthur Knuckles.
         So, Judge, that's at least four acts of extortion.
                                                             Ι
think the Court can also consider some of the acts based on
acquitted conduct, but the Court need not do that.
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Okav. All right. You know --
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              THE COURT:
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              MR. HARRISON: May I -- may I briefly respond, Your
     Honor?
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              THE COURT: Yeah, of course. Go right ahead.
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              MR. HARRISON: Just -- thank you, Judge.
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                          Go right ahead.
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              THE COURT:
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              MR. HARRISON: Judge, just quoting from our
     Sentencing Memorandum, with regard to the ten days, Answer,
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 9
     Gary Jackson, "10 days before the money was already accounted
     for and pushed over to the cartel. Question, "Okay. And so
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     you gave the 1.5 million to the cartel some days before the day
     the money was forfeited?" Answer, "True." That's Gary Jackson
12
     transcript, page 99, lines 4 through 8.
13
              So again, Judge, in terms of Jackson, the most -- the
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     most money he had possession and control over was 1.5. He gave
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     that to the cartel ten days before. The Court may recall, the
     other 1.5 was cartel-generated money. Jackson testified he
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     wasn't actually physically present when they were loading it
     and counting it. It's very speculative, Judge.
19
              And then in terms of the overt acts that Mr. Buckley
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21
     has addressed, I would just suggest to this Court that the
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     Court heard the testimony as Lamont Calhoun, and Mr. Calhoun I
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     believe expressly said he didn't have dealings with Mr.
     Hansberry beyond talking about things -- or the day -- the
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     question of the search warrant.
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THE COURT: Okav. All right.
         MR. FISHMAN: Judge, excuse me for one second.
don't mean to interrupt. If the Court is prepared to rule on
the Gary Jackson 900 and some thousand, would it be possible
for me to be heard on that before you do that, or are you going
to defer that ruling until --
                     I'm going to defer that because I -- I
         THE COURT:
might make a different ruling in -- in different cases,
frankly.
         MR. FISHMAN: I understand.
         THE COURT: Okay?
         MR. FISHMAN: Okay.
         THE COURT: All right. Just thinking about that now.
         All right. Look, here I've tried to stay as
open-minded as possible on -- on all these things. And -- and
the -- the problem with guideline sentencing, in my view, is
that, you know, the Court has to -- and it's not comfortable
for the Court to do, but the Court has to make some difficult
decisions about these types of things.
         In fairness, as a legal matter, what I would say, and
this will be my ruling, is that I -- I believe the probation
officer's report and the analysis of 2B1.1(b)(1)(H), in light
of Mr. Harrison's objections and in light of Mr. Buckley's
argument, should be applied. And the reason I think it should
be applied is that as a legal matter, I am able to find under
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the guidelines scenario as a matter of sentencing that the
$960,000 and two kilograms were extorted and diverted, and I
can say that for the reasons that were argued in the papers as
well as by Mr. Buckley in open court. But I can -- I -- I can
also find, and I remember this very vividly, the tape that Mr.
Jackson made of Mr. Hansberry that corroborated what had
happened and what was going to happen in the future.
         So Objection Number 3, sub-paragraph 2, is overruled.
         With regard to 2C1.1(b)(1), I can hardly differ from
the facts that Mr. Buckley lodged with the Court. But looking
at them in light of the arguments made by Mr. Harrison, I can't
say that the jury found all of those acts to have been
committed. There is some corroboration, although not the
strength of the sort that supported my ruling on Objection
Number 3, sub-paragraph 2. And I would certainly say that
the -- that the act of the diversion of the $960,000 cash found
by the probation officer is -- is supportable, but I feel, as
a -- a -- a jurist attempting to apply the guidelines,
uncomfortable with saying that there are multiple acts beyond
that in light of the verdict of the jury which acquitted the
defendant of many multiple counts and acts of extortion.
         So therefore, Objection Number 3, sub-paragraph 1
is -- is sustained. And as of right now, going forward with
the probation officer's report, will be reduced by the two
levels that were found under that enhancement, all right?
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acquitted counts.

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Judge, Judge, may I just be heard on --
         MR. BUCKLEY:
on one last --
         THE COURT: Of course.
         MR. BUCKLEY: I understand you've ruled, Judge.
         THE COURT: Of course.
         MR. BUCKLEY: But just so the record is clear, the
Calhoun Monte Vista rip and his conversation with Hansberry
about the ten-kilo rip and the Pulley rip were not affected by
the acquittals, they were not acquitted conduct, just so the
record's clear.
         THE COURT: Well, why do you say that? I -- I'm --
I'm -- I respect your position, but what -- what -- what --
what -- why do you say that?
         MR. BUCKLEY: Because those acts had nothing to do
with the counts that were acquitted. You had the Renee
Williams rip that was acquitted; you had the Chris Wilson rip
that was acquitted; you had the Nick Simmons rip acquitted;
Chester Dwayne Browning rip acquitted.
         THE COURT: Okay.
         MR. BUCKLEY: And gosh, there was the Vasquez rip
that was acquitted. There was one more, the name escapes me.
But -- but these acts which I've explained to the Court --
         THE COURT:
                    Yes.
         MR. BUCKLEY: -- were totally independent of the
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              THE COURT:
                           I quess my --
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              MR. BUCKLEY:
                             Totally.
              THE COURT:
                           I quess my discomfort is -- and I looked
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     at the charging document actually -- is that I don't think
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     those were specifically set forth in the indictment in Count 1.
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     So that's why I -- you might have seen me going through this
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     during Mr. Harrison's argument, but --
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 8
              MR. BUCKLEY: Judge, you're right, they weren't
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     expressly set forth in the indictment, but with all due
     respect, I don't think there's a legal requirement that that --
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     they be.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
              MR. BUCKLEY: Uh --
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              THE COURT: Okay. All right. Maybe there will be a
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     government and a defense appeal, but I'm going to go with --
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     I'm going to go with overruling 3, sub-paragraph 2, and
     sustaining 3, sub-paragraph 1. And Mr. Hampstead's calculation
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     is currently reduced by two, okay?
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              MR. BUCKLEY: Thank you for letting me be heard,
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     Judge.
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              THE COURT: Yeah, no problem. Thank you both.
              Let's go to paragraph 35. I don't -- with all due
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23
     respect, Mr. -- Mr. Harrison, this is a difficult one for you.
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     I have looked at Partida, I have looked at Powers, but I have
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     also looked at -- I've also looked at 2C1.1(b)(3), and it seems
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that even a -- an officer, but especially one here who is a
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     lieutenant and somewhat active in the community, would qualify
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     for a public official enhancement under that particular
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     section. Go right ahead.
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              MR. HARRISON: Thank you, Judge.
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               Judge, the argument is simply Mr. Hansberry's --
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     Lieutenant Hansberry's position was a necessary element in the
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     extortion conviction. He had to be who -- he had to have his
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     position to have been convicted of what he was convicted, and
     that therefore, the argument is that one of double-dipping.
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     It's improper to have to be a certain type of official and then
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     to get an enhancement --
              THE COURT: Okay.
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              MR. HARRISON: -- for being that official.
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              THE COURT: Okay. In other words, if he weren't a
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     public official, he couldn't have extorted. The fact that he
     was a public official supported the conviction substantively.
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     If you go ahead and enhance the sentence based on his status,
     that's -- as you correctly stated it, would be double-dipping
19
20
     that was addressed by the two cases that I mentioned.
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              Mr. Buckley, response?
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              MR. BUCKLEY: Judge, simply that it's our position
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     that Application Note 4 of the pertinent guideline section
     expressly states that a law enforcement officer is one deemed
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     to hold a sensitive position, and I think it recognizes the
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Sentencing Commission's recognition of the fact that it's an
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     especially serious offense when a police officer commits the
     crime that Mr. Hansberry committed.
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              THE COURT: Okay. I am going to overrule paragraph
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     3 -- excuse me, objection 3, sub-paragraph 3 on the authority
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     of U.S. versus Partida. I believe that's the Sixth Circuit's
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     latest discussion about double-dipping in the guidelines.
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     see this from time to time. I recognize the argument, but the
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     Court's rationale, which I'm bound to follow, is that
     sentencing is a different idea than -- than charging, and
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     whereas Mr. Harrison is conceptually and argumentatively
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     correct, as a matter of law, the Sixth Circuit has disagreed
     with him, and I don't think that I'm able to go beyond that --
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     go beyond that authority to find something different. So that
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     takes care of Objection Number 3.
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              Objection Number 4, if I can find it -- do I have
     Objection Number 4?
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              MR. HARRISON: 3B1.1(a), organizer, leader
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     enhancement, four points, Your Honor, role in the offense.
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              THE COURT: My -- my report -- oh, there it is. I'm
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21
     sorry. Okay. Oh, I see. That's -- okay. All right. I
     apologize. Objection Number 3, sub-paragraph number 4. My
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     apology to you. My -- it's obscured on my copy here. All
     right. There's a four-level enhancement in paragraph 7 -- 37
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     for being an organizer or leader of criminal activity that
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     involved five or more participants.
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              Go right ahead, Mr. Harrison.
              MR. HARRISON: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor,
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     the thrust of the argument here is that if there were leaders,
 4
     the evidence shows the leaders were Art Leavells and Gary
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     Jackson. And I've cited some case -- case law for the Court,
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     Vandeberg, that says, you know, even being an -- having an
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     essential role or some sort of control in the conspiracy isn't
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     sufficient to -- to assess four points for control or authority
     over the conspiracy itself.
10
11
              Judge, we heard -- we heard testimony, Jackson, 123,
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     lines -- page 123, lines 16 to 25, explaining that even after
     Hansberry -- Lieutenant Hansberry was no longer working with
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     Jackson or Leavells, that Leavells continued his relationship
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     with Jackson; that whenever Jackson had a problem, he would
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     direct it to Leavells for assistance; he helped out a couple of
     relatives of -- of Mr. Jackson's. He was -- Jackson testified
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     that his contact was, I believe he -- he said, 60/40, meaning
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     60 percent with Leavells, 40 percent with Hansberry and/or
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20
     Bryan Watson.
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              And that, Judge, you know, the case law makes it I
     think clear that just because of Sergeant -- Lieutenant
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     Hansberry's rank, then-sergeant, that's not sufficient to get
     points for organizing or leadership in the conspiracy itself,
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and for that reason, Your Honor, we're objecting to the

four-point enhancement.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me take a look at something briefly. As I do that, Mr. Buckley, if you want to get started, the question is if -- if Lieutenant Hansberry was the leader, who would be the five or more participants in criminal activity under 3B1.1(a) that would support the four-level enhancement set forth in paragraph 37? Go -- go right ahead.

MR. BUCKLEY: Thank you, Your Honor.

We feel rather strongly that this enhancement is appropriate, and it has nothing really to do with the fact of rank alone. The Court may recall the testimony in this case. There was extensive testimony that as sergeant and raid commander, Mr. Hansberry was the man on the street. He decided what was seized, he decided who would be arrested and who would be released.

There was testimony from Arthur Leavells that everyone in the crew except for Officers Bray and Beasley were involved in this activity. So if the Court takes into consideration Hansberry himself, Mr. Watson, Mr. Leavells, Police Officer Larry Barnett and -- and Officer Leavells testified about one specific instance when Officer Barnett stole a quantity of cocaine. Also other individuals were one Officer James Napier, who is deceased, Officer Tourville and Officer Geelhood. There were also other individuals, Your Honor: Lamont Calhoun, Gary Jackson and Calvin Pulley.

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And if the Court will just think back to what I call the power moves recording, the meeting recorded by Gary Jackson, when as soon, as soon as Hansberry, the leader, excuses Officer Herbert from the room and another woman and tells them to leave, he's alone with his -- his co-conspirators and with Mr. Jackson, the first thing he says is, "I had to do it this way to make sure you weren't with the feds, the DEA or the FBI setting me up." He said, "I'm telling you this. I'm telling you we can do it brown-bag style. I'm telling you that we can give you money off the top." He says in the meeting, "I'm telling you that if you or your people get arrested for selling drugs, I'm gonna come and get you." I, I, I, I. Judge, there's no question that Mr. Hansberry was the organizer or leader of criminal activity involving more than five participants, and so we think that the enhancement is appropriate. THE COURT: Okay. All right. Very good. Thank you both. I'm going to make a ruling here, and I've looked at this very carefully. Again, Mr. Buckley has persuasively argued the position of the United States, and yes, there was testimony to support much, if not everything, that he had to say. As a matter of law, I quess what I have to look at is my recollection of the evidence in light of the jury verdict

and make an application under 3B1.1 that's proper.

What I did, in looking at the totality of the case, and I relied extensively on the quotes from the tapes that Mr. Buckley just put forth before the Court, was to determine that Hansberry was at the top of the -- at the top of the chain. It would certainly appear, based on all the testimony involving that particular episode with Jackson out -- outside of the search warrant area where he was interviewed and taped, the conversation would involve Watson, Leavells by his own testimony was involved in that, and certainly Jackson.

The other -- other individuals I'm -- I'm -- I don't have the same level of -- of confidence in. Mr. Buckley's position may very well and possibly and maybe even probably is correct, but as a matter of law, I think I have to be careful.

And so accordingly, my judgment with regard to 3B1.1 is that Hansberry was the supervisor and leader of criminal activity and he qualifies for leadership enhancement adjustment, but -- but I can only find those four people to be reliably beyond preponderance of the evidence those that I could consider.

So what I'm going to do is I'm going to adjust the probation officer 's report to find a two-level enhancement which says that "if the defendant was an organizer, leader, manager or supervisor in any criminal activity," which I think he was, "other than described in (a) or (b)," which details the

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five people, which I haven't been able to find, then he should
get a two-level enhancement. So I would say I sustain the
objection in part and I will find that 3B1.1(a) does not apply
but 3B1.1(c) does apply.
         And Mr. Hampstead's report now is a net minus four in
the overall Offense Level based on the rulings I made with
regard to Mr. Harrison's objections set forth in paragraph --
paragraph 3, 1 through 4.
         All right. Now, that gets us to Objection -- unless
I'm missing something, that gets us to Objection Number 5 where
Mr. Harrison on behalf of his client requests Level -- if all
of his objections had been sustained, he'd be at Level 14,
Criminal History Category I, and a range of 15 to 21 months.
would overrule that objection because based on the computations
the Court made, I have a different view of the quideline range.
         Is there anything further you'd like to be heard on
with regard to that objection, Mr. Harrison?
         MR. HARRISON: Not with regard to that objection, no,
Your Honor.
         THE COURT:
                    Mr. Buckley?
         MR. BUCKLEY: No.
                            Thank you, Your Honor.
                    Okay. Then the Court has entertained
         THE COURT:
argument on and resolved all objections to the Pre-Sentence
         The factual findings or, excuse me, the legal findings
of the Court is that the overall Offense Level is 38, the
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Criminal History Category is I, the sentencing range is 151 to
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     188 months.
              The factual findings of Mr. Hampstead will be
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     considered by the Court but will be considered in light of the
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     factual objections raised by Mr. Harrison, and the Court will
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     rely on the overall record of the trial which it had the
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     benefit and privilege of hearing over the course of six, seven
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     weeks this past summer.
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              And that will be the -- that will be the Court's
     rulings on all the objections. Any --
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              MR. HARRISON: Your Honor?
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              THE COURT: Yes.
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              MR. HARRISON: I -- I'm sorry. I believe -- or did
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     the Court -- Court misspeak? I believe the level, Offense
     Level would be 34, for a guideline range of 151 to 188.
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              THE COURT: Right.
              MR. HARRISON: I thought I heard the Court --
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                          If I -- if I didn't say that, I was
              THE COURT:
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             I netted out four -- I -- I sustained two objections.
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     I netted out four points as a result, and I came down at 34,
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     Criminal History Category I, 151 to 188. Everybody clear on
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     that?
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              MR. HARRISON: Yes.
                                    Thank you.
              MR. BUCKLEY: All right. Thank you, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. Thank you both very much for
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     those compelling and well-argued positions on your objections.
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              Now, let me see what else we need to do here.
     There's no -- let me see if I have this correct, because I read
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     your Sentence Memorandum and I think you wrote your Sentence
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     Memorandum on the basis of what we just resolved. But you're
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     not -- you're not asking for a -- a departure, but you're going
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     to ask for a -- a variance when you allocute, is that correct,
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 8
     Mr. Harrison?
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              MR. HARRISON: That's correct, Your Honor.
               THE COURT: Okay. So then I find there's no
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     departure authorized, none's been made by the United States,
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     and none would lie under the law.
               I would like to talk very briefly about a fine.
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     There's a potential fine of $250,000 maximum on this particular
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             Guidelines suggest a -- a 25 to $250,000 fine, but my
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     overall sense is that there's no upside or even necessarily
     ability to pay any sort of fine, so I'm not going to impose
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     one.
              Which then leads to forfeiture and restitution, and
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     I -- I don't know what the government's position is at present
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21
     on those matters. If you'd like to be heard now, Mr. Buckley.
              MR. BUCKLEY: We would leave it to the Court's
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23
     discretion, Judge. I -- I would respectfully request the Court
     to consider at least a nominal fine. When one considers the --
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     the amount of money, and our position is it was well over a
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million dollars in drug proceeds that Mr. Hansberry stole and
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     used for his own personal enrichment, and there was testimony
     that he essentially lived large based upon his extortion.
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              THE COURT: Right.
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              MR. BUCKLEY:
                            There was testimony that he spent
     thousands of dollars a week at the Ace of Spades Club where he
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     was considered a VIP. He -- he purchased an Aston Martin, an
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     Escalade, a Corvette. And I don't believe that all of the
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     money that was stolen has been accounted for. There was
     testimony from Special Agent Kevin Nalu of the IRS.
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     ask the Court to at least consider imposing at least a nominal
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     fine in this case.
              THE COURT: Okay. All right. I appreciate that and
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     I will order restitution and/or a fine as well as -- there's no
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     forfeiture, right, that's all been taken care of?
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              MR. BUCKLEY: That's correct, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Okay. All right. Then I'll take care of
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     those financial matters in my discretion.
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              MR. HARRISON: May I be heard?
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              THE COURT: Yes, of course. You want to speak to the
     fine issue?
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              MR. HARRISON: If I -- if I could.
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              THE COURT: Go right ahead.
              MR. HARRISON: Thank you, Judge.
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              THE COURT:
                          I -- I -- I read -- you know, I
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respect Mr. Buckley and his position, as you well know.
problem there is that the probation officer found as a matter
of law or suggested to me there's no ability to pay.
ordered a fine in light of that finding, I'd -- I'd be in a
little bit of trouble, so I'm not inclined to impose one, okay?
         MR. HARRISON: Fair enough. Thank you, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: All right. Okay. All right. Okay.
Very good. Let's have Mr. Hansberry come up to the microphone
and we'll get going on the various arguments that counsel wish
to make at this time. Okay. Mr. Hansberry's here in court.
He's now joined his lawyer at the microphone.
         Mr. Hansberry has a right to make any statement or
present any information to mitigate the sentence.
                                                  I would
recognize, first of all, Mr. Harrison on behalf of his client
for any remarks he'd like to make on behalf of the defendant.
Again, I sat through the trial. I read through the entire body
of the sentencing portion of the case. I've read all the
       I've read all the letters. And -- and I'm not
precluding or saying don't repeat, but you should bear in mind
that I do have a good idea of many things. And you go ahead
and say anything else you'd like to say, Mr. Harrison.
         MR. HARRISON: Thank you, Your Honor.
         And I -- I'll do my best not to restate.
                                                   You know,
obviously, Your Honor, I brought up a number of issues to the
Court for the Court to consider with regard to a variance in
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sentence, including concern over unwarranted disparities in sentence given the sentences — the plea offers, the sentence agreements. And then, in addition to that, 5K1 motions on behalf of the co-defendants in this case are astronomically different from the range that we're talking about here, and that pursuant to 18 USC 3553(a)(6), the Court should consider unwanted — unwarranted disparities.
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And these -- all -- all Mr. Hansberry did was exercise his constitutional right to a trial in this matter. He didn't get on the stand, he didn't perjure himself; he asked for trial. And I understand that there would be a benefit of cooperating, but I -- I would think that that's typically contemplated in a 5K1 motion, and if you look at the pleas that were given the other defendants, there is a significant disparity.

Secondly, Your Honor, I'm concerned over vulnerability of my client to abuse in the corrections system. The Court heard testimony my client's been a police -- before he was a police officer at 17 years of age, he was a -- he was a Police Explorer. It's -- his entire adult and preadult identity has been law enforcement. He has put lots and lots and lots of dangerous individuals into the prison system, both state and federal. We heard testimony, we had an actual cartel member I believe testify as a witness here. These were very dangerous people that they were targeting and pursuing, and I

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have great concern for him in the -- in the corrections system. 
I'd ask you to take that into consideration.
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Collateral consequences is another issue that we brought up. David has known nothing in his entire life but law enforcement. He's forever precluded from any -- any even remotely related career as a result of this conviction, Your Honor.

And he's got a young daughter. He -- who -- who -- who -- who is -- who is going to be injured. And -- and in terms of collateral consequences and vulnerability to abuse, I would ask the Court to consider the potential risk that his daughter and fiancee may be under as a result of the facts and evidence that came out in this case as a collateral, additional, horrific punishment that he has to suffer as a result of all of this.

Judge, the other thing I ask you to consider, and while it may seem on one level ironic given the fact that Mr. Hansberry is convicted in relation to his employment, but this is a man who was a police officer for many, many years, and for a great, I believe even majority of them, unrelated to the narcotics field at all. I know that he ran a shooting team that was overseen by the Attorney General's Office under the Joshua Project; subsequently a Detroit task force, Swift, that was all non-fatal shootings and violent crimes, carjackings, armed robbery.

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We've attached commendations that he received for his work. You heard from people in varieties — a variety of different seg — segments of public service that have written letters on behalf of Mr. Hansberry, not in their official capacity but in their personal capacities, how they knew him. They knew him through work, how they knew him, the work ethic that he had, his thoroughness, his dedication.

Even in light of this conviction, Judge, I would respectfully suggest that this Court should give him some credit for all those years of good work that he's done that's been supported by members of that community.

Judge, that goes to the other issue which is the good deeds and past integrity. I think it's supported by the attachments that we've provided.

And finally, as I mentioned, he is a chronic asthmatic. The Court probably noticed throughout the trial he had to be medicated, and that's a health concern which the cases say is another issue that the Court can consider.

I'd ask that you consider all of these factors,

Judge, and that you depart from the guideline range and fashion
a sentence that's fair and equitable, that's a deterrent, but
also takes into account the particular vulnerabilities of
Lieutenant Hansberry and the particular collateral issues that
he faces.

THE COURT: Very good. Thank you very much for those

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words, Mr. Harrison. Greatly appreciated as always.
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              And now, Mr. Hansberry, I would recognize you
     personally to state any remarks on your own behalf that you'd
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     like to make to the Court in support of the sentence it should
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     impose. Go right ahead.
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                                     Thank you, Your Honor.
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              DEFENDANT HANSBERRY:
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              Your Honor, I understand that, based on the federal
     rules and procedure, I am allowed to address the Court in
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     effect to mitigate my sentence. With your permission I would
     like to proceed.
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              THE COURT: Of course.
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              DEFENDANT HANSBERRY:
                                     Thank you.
              Early life. I was born in northwest Detroit right
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     outside of Rosedale Park. I have two parents, they're still
     living and that are approaching their 70s. They've been
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     married for 45 years I want to say. I have a brother and a
     sister. I have two nieces and two nephews. The family of my
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     own, Your Honor, I have is a fiancee named Sierra and a
     daughter named Madison. I am also partially raising the two
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     sons, Cameron and Austin, of my deceased best friend.
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               I was educated at Redford High School. Shortly after
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     graduating from Redford High School, I attended Henry Ford
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     Community College where I received a scholarship to attend
     University of Michigan in Dearborn.
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              When I was 14 years of age, I had the opportunity to
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go to San Diego, California. I had a cousin who's older than me so I call him my uncle. He was pretty high ranking in the navy. During that experience I had an opportunity to meet and befriend a Navy Seal. That is what I wanted to do with my life. I admired the service, the dedication and the commitment and the willing to give it all, not for money, not for fame, but for the opportunity to do things that other people could not do. Everyone can't protect themselves, and there are people in this country that have to protect those that cannot protect themself.

I learned everything that I needed to learn about becoming a Navy Seal by the time I was 15 years old, and I realized that I did not have the opportunity or I would not be physically capable to complete the strenuous task of becoming a Navy Seal due to my chronic asthma.

So the next best -- the next best thing, Your Honor, that I wanted to do was join the police department. That was my alternative to serve this country. Without delay, I joined the Law Enforcement Explorers Program through the Detroit Police Department at the age of 15. Through that program, it's -- it's situated similarly to the police department with a rank structure. I reached the rank of lieutenant by the time I was 17 years old in the Detroit Police Explorers Program.

Shortly after, I graduated out of that program and was hired by the Detroit Police Department as a student police

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officer. I graduated at the age of 18 years old. I was a sworn, armed, certified police officer for the City of Detroit at the age of 18.
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Your Honor, because of my youthful appearance, I started to go undercover as a crack dealer at the age of 18 and 19. That is where I learned all the nuances of posing as someone who sells illegal narcotics. Primarily my function was to target buyers and suburbanites who came down here who would feel comfortable and willing to deal with me because I looked so youthful that the thought that I may be -- may be a police officer never crossed their mind, and I had great success at that. From 18 to 19 I did that.

By the age of 21 I was working with the Special Operations Unit, and that unit is to investigate and apprehend high profile cases with dangerous offenders such as criminal sexual conduct offenses, any high profile shootings. If a shooting happened at a skating rink or multiple victims or kids, we would go after that. We worked often with the Violent Crimes Task Force and we would work to apprehend those dangerous offenders.

I had some success in that unit, Your Honor, and at the age of 22 to 23 I was recruited to join the Narcotics Enforcement Unit, again, partially and based on my youthfulness, that my superiors felt that I had an edge on other officers because I was youthful, I would fit in, I would

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blend, I would learn how to talk the talk, how to walk the walk, and basically be -- how to hide in plain sight from drug dealers or the -- from drug dealers or the detection of police personnel.
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And joining at 22 to 23, Your Honor, I was formally trained. Previously when I went undercover as a crack dealer, that was very kind of trial by fire. You know, I taught myself what I needed to know based on dealing with people on the streets. Well, at this point in my career, Your Honor, I was formally trained, and in some of those trainings I received was undercover tactics, how to recruit, how to handle, how to manipulate, how to use informants and cooperating defendants, how to apply for search warrants, the probable cause standard, the methods that I needed to go through to get them authorized. I was also trained in tactical and dynamic entry which, in short, is raiding and clearing a house.

While assigned to this unit, Your Honor, I had the opportunity to go undercover literally several hundreds of times. I -- I conducted surveillance over a thousand times. I've -- I've participated in over a thousand controlled buys, which is me being a controlling officer and having an informant purchase the drugs and being in close proximity to this happening. And I also had the opportunity, Your Honor, to do hundreds of undercover purchases myself where I would go in, directly engage with the drug dealer and purchase the narcotics

myself. Your Honor, this gave me the ability to emulate, behave and learn the minds of people in the narcotics trade.

In 2006, Your Honor, I was promoted to detective sergeant, the youngest to note. I was placed in charge of a task force named the Joshua Project. This task force consisted of Detroit Police Department, the prosecutors from the Attorney General's Office, Special Agents from the Attorney General's Office and the Michigan Department of Corrections. Here I learned how to do crime group identification. I learned a lot about interviewing and interrogation, warrant requests with the Prosecutor's Office, case presentation to a prosecutor to get a warrant authorized, and also case presentation in the courtroom where I would assist the officer in charge in presenting the case and the facts for the jury in the best way we could to ensure conviction, Your Honor.

I've conducted over a thousand interrogations, Your Honor, and I maintain personally that I have about a 90 percent conviction rate.

While attending a department-sponsored interrogation school through the Eastern Michigan University, I learned something about myself, which was one of my best qualities of interrogating, and that is I'm an emotional person. It was a study during that time, Your Honor, this was around 2008, when we were taking a look at re-approaching interrogations, and the study determined, Your Honor, through Eastern Michigan that

people with high EQ, similar to intelligence quota, is emotional quota, and that people with emotional quota make better investigators because they actually care about people, and they make better interrogations because they reach people in a place not from fear or not from power or not from leverage, but they reach people in their hearts and in their minds, and you have a higher success rate and a higher chance of getting a conviction if you can reach someone's heart and someone's mind.

During my tenure as a detective sergeant and working with the Swift Unit and the Joshua Project, I closed four of the biggest armed robbery sprees in the department's history. These sprees ranged from attempted murder, carjacking, armed robbery and unarmed robberies. And these were crime groups, Your Honor, and a lot of times these same groups would be perpetrating all of these acts. Those are the crimes that I would focus on mainly.

When Chief Warren Evans became the chief of police, he created a new mandate for Narcotics Division, to out the top tier narcotic traffickers. I was -- I was recruited to return as a raid and tactical commander of Code 2913, Western Enforcement District, which would later be promoted to Conspiracy West.

While assigned to the Narcotics Conspiracy Division,
Conspiracy West had the highest stats and highest

accomplishments in the history of Narcotics. We had to change the tactics, Your Honor. We realized that buying crack from a crack house and raiding it was not effective. The crack house would go right back up the next day or sometimes the -- that exact same day. So we had to change our tactics, Your Honor. We had to master source manipulation, flipping defendants into cooperators, using subterfuge for informants, using deception and using police psychology.

Which brings me to two important points, Your Honor.

Not to belabor the Gary Jackson recordings, Your Honor, but I

want to express to the Court, and I would be remiss if I

didn't, Your Honor, I was a Detroit Police sergeant. By law, I

had the legal authority to talk to drug dealers. By law, I had

the legal ability to lie to drug dealers if it was in the best

interest of the city to remove more drugs off of the street.

It would be disingenuous for me to tell this Court that every drug dealer that I come in contact with, it is appropriate to lie, deceive or make false promises to them. But there are certain circumstances, Your Honor, where that is a appropriate and a necessary action or a necessary evil, and that is when you have an opportunity to take two million dollars worth of drug money off of the street, that is an appropriate time. When you can seize a hundred kilos of cocaine and stop them from hitting the cit — hitting the streets of the citizens of Detroit, Your Honor, that is an

appropriate time.

I am telling this Court, Your Honor, the conversation you hear between me and Gary Jackson, I am in total control. The conversation was documented, Your Honor, through activity logs, through paperwork that Gary Jackson signed, Your Honor, and also through a police report, none of these things which were admitted by the government but was omitted. All of these documents exist. So I exercised my legal right as a police officer to use some deception. I went back and made my superiors aware of it and I documented that activity, the location it happened and what occurred, on official department paperwork, Your Honor.

And I'll move on from Gary Jackson. Thank you for giving me the opportunity.

Secondly, Your Honor, and I'll be real brief, is the conversation with Arthur Leavells. Again, Your Honor, I was a sworn police officer for the City of Detroit. I had the authority to investigate crime. As a police lieutenant, Your Honor, I had the departmental rank to investigate other police officers. When this allegation was brought to me by Bryan Watson, I believed I owed both of them. I believed I owed Mr. Watson an opportunity to create some space between Leavells and going directly to Internal Affairs or the FBI so it would not be telegraphed that he was the one making the complaint, and I believe I owed it to Arthur Leavells, as a former colleague, a

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former friend, to interview him and to see exactly what was going on before I took this complaint to Internal Affairs, which would cause, as I am going through now, massive destruction of a person's life, and I believe -- I believe I owed it to them to make sure I knew what I had before I went.
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I would like to commend Officer Watson, Your Honor, because it's a very difficult thing to turn in a friend, a colleague that you've worked with for ten years. To be honest, Your Honor, I would have a hard time doing that. That is a hard thing to do.

Your Honor, after having a meeting with Arthur Leavells, I know that the call -- I know that the tape sounds convincing. There's over 30 years of undercover experience in a hour and a half worth -- worth of tapes that this Court and that this jury heard, it's over 30 years. The tapes are going to sound convincing, Your Honor. The recordings are going to sound convincing.

But I believe what is more important, Your Honor, is the action that occurred after the recordings, and that action is, and this Court heard testimony, that I called Internal Affairs, I made an appointment, I showed up for that appointment, and I emotionally -- it was emotional, it was an emotional moment for me -- I emotionally shared the contents and the activities of Arthur Leavells with Investigator Timothy Ewald of the Public Corruption Unit, Your Honor.

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And I will move on from that.
                                              Thank you for allowing
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     me to touch base, to revisit that.
               THE COURT: Of course, mm-hmm.
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              DEFENDANT HANSBERRY: Quite frankly, Your Honor,
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     candidly speaking, to get a hundred kilos off of the street,
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     Your Honor, and to seize a million dollars worth of drug money,
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     I would have told Gary Jackson whatever I needed to tell him to
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     get that information, and I would have not under any
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     circumstances followed up with any promises, Your Honor.
     believe the Court record shows that Gary Jackson was not given
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     a penny of the money from that truck and he was paid legally
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     through the Detroit Police Department $250,000, which is
     paperwork that I generated and sent up through channels to the
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     chief of police, and when the chief of police sent it back down
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     and approved it, that is when he was paid, Your Honor. And any
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     circumstances equivalent or similar to that, Your Honor, is
     exactly how he would have been paid until Gary Jackson decided
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     in his mind he did not want to deal with me anymore.
              Your Honor, the record is clear that Gary Jackson
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     accuses me of selling drugs, of stealing money and of helping
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     him steal money, Your Honor. And then the record becomes even
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     clearer, Your Honor, in the point where he testifies that, "I
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     never saw Hansberry again after that day. I don't know him.
     don't have any problems with him." That's the truth when
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questioned by Michael Harrison if me and him had a rocky

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relationship.

Your Honor, I always took my investigations as they came. When one of Gary Jackson's nephews I came across, I did Gary Jackson's nephew no favor. I arrested him and I put him in prison. When I caught Gary Jackson's top lieutenant, Your Honor, with heroin and a gun and money, Your Honor, I made him work. He had to produce a kilo of cocaine, Your Honor, to get out of his case. I did no favors for Gary Jackson knowing what I have.

And I'll move on. Thank you for allowing me to revisit Gary Jackson again.

THE COURT: Mm-hmm, of course.

DEFENDANT HANSBERRY: I'm finishing up here, Your Honor, and I would like to share with you some things. What hurts me the most -- well, I'm heartbroken, Your Honor, as I stand here today, and I'm -- I'm heartbroken, and what hurts me the most is my proudest accomplishments that should have been famous, Your Honor, has made to be infamous. The seizure of \$2.1 million, Your Honor, was one of my proudest accomplishments. Before I even -- the first person I called from that scene that day was my mom and dad, and you know what I told them? "Your son is going to be on the news tonight. I just got the biggest cash seizure ever in the history of the Detroit Police Department." I let them -- I told them, "Call all the family, set the recorders to tape, because this is the

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proudest moment of my life." And that moment, Your Honor, has been turned against me and incriminated me and now has me looking at a substantial prison sentence.
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Your Honor, the FBI, the DEA, Border Patrol and the command staff was at that location for one and one reason alone, Your Honor: Because I was the commander at that scene and I notified them. If I wanted to keep that scene isolated and in a vacuum, Your Honor, I didn't have to make one phone call. But I was trying to be transparent and I was trying to minimize any opportunities for theft by inviting the federal government to that scene.

In addition to inviting the federal government to that scene, Your Honor, I attempted to turn the case over to the DEA. They told me in response — and I can still — I still remember the task force officer's name, Sergeant Darren Johnson — that they had another big investigation going and they would not have the time or the manpower to put into this seizure involving Gary Jackson. But right at that scene, Your Honor, I was willing to turn over Gary Jackson as the informant; I was willing to turn over the driver who we seized the money from; and I was also willing to turn over the money to the federal government. And these are facts, Your Honor, that could be checked.

The second proudest accomplishment, Your Honor, is something that is being used against me not in the proper

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context, and that is the conversation that I'm having with

Arthur Leavells about Renee Williams, about the Robson location
and about Nicholas Simmons.
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Your Honor, if you recalled it correctly, I told
Arthur Leavells that all of the dope and all of the money we
put on the table at Narcotics and we only had four complaints.
That is -- excuse my language -- that expletive, starting with
the "S" word, is not easy to do so. Your Honor, through my
whole tenure at Narcotics, I turned in almost \$50 million in
drugs and almost \$5 million in cash, and, Your Honor, I did
that with the lowest complaint record ever, four notable
complaints.

Renee Williams, Your Honor, I was aware of because I was investigated by Internal Affairs and cleared.

The Robson location, Your Honor, I worked tirelessly with the DEA. Christopher Rosen is a source for the Drug Enforcement Administration. I worked tirelessly. I turned over reports, documentation, search warrants with the Special Agent who was in charge of operating, Christopher Wilson, Your Honor. And me and these agents came to the conclusion that we believe, Your Honor, that all of the right players were in that house and that there was money in that house. Whoever got out of the back door with it escaped with the money or we could not find it. The agents were more concerned with Christopher Wilson conducting narcotics transactions without them knowing

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about it. I worked tirelessly with them, Your Honor. I vividly remember five to six, what do you call them, conference calls with agents, with Special Agents, with group supervisors and with my bosses, Your Honor.
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Nicholas Simmons, Your Honor, that recording and the way it's been presented to the Court today, Your Honor, is taken out of context. I actually, Your Honor, felt bad for Nicholas Simmons. I actually liked him and I felt bad for him — it goes back to my emotional EQ — because he was thrust into a role at 20 years old by his father to be the Mexican — to deal — to be the direct connection to the Mexican cartel, a 21-year-old. I wanted nothing more than to get him out of that line of work. I believe that if you recall the tape properly, I told Arthur Leavells, I offered him a legitimate way out, and he turned it down. I said there's no way he would have been indicted if he would have worked with me and gave up Alex, the supplier out of Southgate, but instead, Your Honor, he turned me down.

I went to the deputy chief of Management Services

Bureau named Benjamin Lee. I had Nicholas Simmons approved for

\$1.4 million bonus payment, which dwarfs the payment of Gary

Jackson, 1.4 million if he would have gave up the Sinaloa

cartel, and he looked me in my face, Your Honor, and told me he

needs 10 million, and that's when we went our separate ways.

But I really felt bad for Nicholas Simmons because he was just

a kid and he had no choice. He couldn't tell his father no. He was thrust into that world.

Your Honor, those were some of my proudest accomplishments. Those are things that I wore and I looked at as a -- somewhat of a protection. I always looked at the fact that if I ever got investigated or if I ever got looked into, that people would look at my record and see that I don't have any complaints. They would look at how transparent that I have always been with any federal agents.

Your Honor, I don't know if Agent Christopher Hess is here or not. Me and Agent Christopher Hess worked a case out of East Detroit with a Lawrence Montgomery who was prosecuted right in this business — right in this building and he got 18 years. I would have took a bullet for Agent Hess and any agent that I worked with.

And these things, Your Honor, have been turned against me and I'm really heartbroken about it.

Your Honor, for eight city cops, seven police officers and one sergeant, to effectively have intercepted money from a Sinaloa cartel, and on two occasions, Your Honor, was one person away from the Sinaloa cartel, that's without any wiretaps, Your Honor, that's without any federal grand juries. That is from hanging out at clubs like the Ace of Spades and jewelry shops like Zeidman's and Guchason's (sic) at Northland, running plates, hanging around, writing plates down, hard

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boots-on-the-ground, pencil-and-paper police work to get to the level where you have effectively disrupted the Sinaloa cartel, and you were -- at two times, Your Honor, I was one person away from the Sinaloa cartel, Your Honor. It's unheard of for a city police department, especially one as cash-strapped as the City of Detroit, it's unheard of, Your Honor, and I wore those things as badges of honor.
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Your Honor, you had an opportunity to see my finances. And although, Your Honor, I was not a millionaire or I wasn't making a quarter of a million dollars a year, Your Honor, I made enough money to sustain my lifestyle. My roommate is here today. I lived with a former Wayne County sheriff, Your Honor, and I paid \$1,200 a month for rent. We split it \$600 down the middle, and I had a \$60 phone bill, and that was my overhead. The place I stay in, Your Honor, had — I was lucky enough, had no gas payment and no electric. That was my overhead, Your Honor. I had no girlfriend, I was single, and I had no children.

Some years, Your Honor, I made almost \$150,000, and in saying that, Your Honor, I was able to accumulate things. To make that kind of money as a police officer, Your Honor, you have to work so much. Some years I doubled and/or tripled my salary. What comes along with that, the collateral that comes along with that, Your Honor, is I missed every birthday party, not some, I missed every one. I missed every Thanksgiving

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dinner. I missed every Christmas dinner. I missed every baseball game. And I did it, Your Honor, not for the money but for the love of police work, for the love of the game, so I did it. The money was a fringe benefit that came along with it, but I did it for the love of police work and for the love of the game.
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And the one silver lining that has came out of this for me is I've learned to appreciate my family more, to learn them more, to believe in them more, to have them around me more, and to strengthen my relationship with God. Because I'm ashamed to admit, Your Honor, police work was first in my life, before God, before family, before children, before parents. I was just one of those people. I was a -- I was just a policeman and that's the only thing that was important to me.

Your Honor, standing in front of you today, I still represent myself as a law enforcement professional, even though that may be hard to believe. I give you some examples or maybe you can deduce that for yourself. Your Honor, I remember days where I would get to court, I would get to court early because the first day I was late and it upset you, so I would make sure, Your Honor, I was the first one in court. And, Your Honor, sometimes I would see Ms. -- Ms. Koch or Ms. Couch (sic) coming off of the elevator, Your Honor, carting a big cart of evidence, Your Honor, that she was putting in this courtroom to put me in prison, and you know what I would do as a law

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enforcement professional, Your Honor? I would run down here and I would hold those doors open for her and I would hold these galley doors open for her so she could get her evidence to prosecute me in this courtroom because I'm a law enforcement professional.
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Since I've been suspended, Your Honor, I spent my time tutoring young police officers and young sergeants. I tutored about a group of 20, and, Your Honor, I am proud to say that every member that I tutored has either been promoted to the rank of sergeant or lieutenant or are eligible to be promoted to the rank of sergeant or lieutenant. And I did that free of cost because I still care about the future of the Detroit Police Department and it becoming better and the legitimacy of the Detroit Police Department.

When a police officer is shot or injured, Your Honor, I'm the first person on the phone calling to make sure he's okay. I'm the first person sending condolences, Your Honor. I still carry myself as a law enforcement professional.

And I think the most dynamic of them all, and I think the -- this Court will agree, is the people that took this stand and testified against me, Your Honor, the drug dealers, the people that cooperated, the people that turned on me so they could get out of jail early, the people that made up all of these false testimony about me, Your Honor, I live with their secrets every day. I've never went and broadcasted

anything in the newspaper. I've never got on T.V. and outed any of these people. I live with their secrets, Your Honor, secrets that would definitely put them in jeopardy and danger and in peril. But I live by a creed, believe it or not, Your Honor, and that creed and that integrity will not allow me to expose the many things, the sensitive information that they share with me about their close friends and their close relatives who they were informing on that would definitely, Your Honor, get them hurt or put their lives in jeopardy. I've never shared one thing. I take those secrets to me — with me to bed every night, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

DEFENDANT HANSBERRY: Your Honor, as I close out here, I'm asking for a sentence, Your Honor, quite candidly, that does not require incarceration. Your Honor, I've lost everything: my career, my reputation, relationships, hardships with my family and significant financial damage. Your Honor, I had accumulated nice things and I had a pretty nice life for myself as a young basically executive in the police department. I had the lifestyle that came with it. I had a nice condo, I had a nice vehicle, I had money in the bank. You know, I wasn't stressed out, I wasn't living check to check. You know, I had opportunities. I was saving to purchase a home and extend my family. I was planning to get married. Your Honor, now I own a bed, a television, a couch and a Honda CRV that has

200,000 miles on it.

Your Honor, I believe that winning nine out of ten counts was a victory to some sort, but I believe being convicted of one hurts me and has broken my heart. I never thought, Your Honor, through this entire trial — I sat in this courtroom, Your Honor, and I stayed there at this table and I listened to people say unimaginable things and come up with unimaginable amounts of money, Your Honor, and I sat there and I respected this courtroom, I respected those witnesses, and I acted and behaved like a true gentleman and a true law enforcement professional for five and a half weeks. I never thought, Your Honor, for one minute that I would be convicted of a crime. I thought people would apply logic and see through a lot of these things, Your Honor, and that's a surprise, Your Honor.

Last but not least, and this probably will come as a surprise to the Court, to the prosecution and to the defense, I wanted to ask you for leniency for Arthur Leavells. Your Honor, I failed Arthur Leavells, and that is the truth. I was his leader, I was his supervisor, and when he started to show signs that his loyalty was to Gary Jackson and not the police department, I remember the exact moment and the exact day. It is when Fred Tucker and Gary Jackson placed a fake kilo of cocaine, and he wanted a \$5,000 bonus payment and I refused to give it to him because it was a fake kilo of cocaine.

Arthur Leavells left my crew, Your Honor, within three weeks, and now looking back on it, I understand what that was. That was he was choosing Gary Jackson over me and over the police department, and I failed him because I should have pushed, I should have talked to him, I should have tried to reconcile, I should have pushed hard for him to be removed from the Narcotics Enforcement Section.

But, Your Honor, I looked at it cavalier and said he's not my problem anymore, him or Gary Jackson, and I'm going to continue with my crew and we're going to continue to pursue big drug dealers. And in overlooking that, Your Honor, I failed him as his leader. I should have not allowed him to continue to fester or to grow in that relationship that he had with Gary Jackson, or at least I could have made it very uncomfortable to the point where he had to choose being a police officer or being involved with Gary Jackson.

Although Mr. Leavells did not truth — testify truthfully here, Your Honor, I ask on my behalf that when he comes before your court, you give him leniency because he was a man following a leader, and his leader had all of the indications and all of the signs that he was on a slippery slope and I didn't give him a pole or a life raft or anything to pull him up from that slippery slope.

Thank you for letting me revisit certain things in the case. I know you certainly know the case and you didn't

want to hear them again, but I appreciate that, Your Honor.

And I respectfully, Your Honor, request for a departure, Your Honor. I've already secured a apprenticeship with a heating and cooling company that I can start working with if I am not incarcerated. They will take me in as an apprentice and I can start heating and cooling.

Your Honor, I haven't given up on the system. I still believe in the criminal justice system all the way through the appeals court and all the way through the Supreme Court, Your Honor. And I would love one day to return to police work or become a lawyer myself, Your Honor, and play on the higher level and to represent and provide robust defense for people who come in the criminal justice system on the defense side of the table, Your Honor.

Any consideration, Your Honor, goes without saying would be more than greatly appreciated. It would give me a chance to reconcile my life, to pick up some pieces, to start over and to be a productive member of society. I believe I have a lot of equities to offer and a lot of unique experiences, and I believe I can change lives and affect lives, Your Honor.

Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much. I appreciate all those words and the spirit that under -- underlied them and they're very helpful to the Court. Thank you again, Mr.

Hansberry.

Of course, the government has the right to make remarks on behalf of the United States as to any factors in sentencing or other matters I should consider. I read the entire government's Sentence Memorandum and exhibits as well.

Mr. Buckley, go right ahead if you'd like to now.

MR. BUCKLEY: Thank you, Your Honor. I appreciate that. May it please the Court, and thank you for letting me be heard.

I don't always speak at sentencings, Judge, but in this particular case I feel compelled, and I feel compelled to respond to the comments of counsel and to Mr. Hansberry.

Now, at the risk of injecting a small amount of levity into the proceedings, there's one thing that I will agree with Mr. Hansberry on, and that's that Mrs. Koch is the hardest working person at the U.S. Attorney's Office.

Now, Judge, Mr. Harrison asked the Court to vary downward based on Mr. Hansberry's health and security concerns. I respectfully suggest to the Court that the Bureau of Prisons will accommodate those concerns, and a variance should not be granted on those bases.

Mr. Harrison also talked about the good that Mr. Hansberry had done while he was a police officer. Judge, in response, the crime with which Mr. Hansberry was convicted, which was, without question, the single most serious count in

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the indictment, was not reflective of an isolated instance of bad judgment, it wasn't a mistake. It was a years-long conspiracy, it was calculated, it was well thought out, and he was the leader.
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You know, Mr. Hansberry said to the Court that his true interest was in -- was in protecting others. I think even Mr. Hansberry would agree with me that drug trafficking is one of the most serious problems that the City of Detroit faces. Drug trafficking has been a plague upon the City of Detroit for at least decades, Judge. Drug trafficking is the root of hundreds of homicides. Drug trafficking is the motive for countless assaults, robberies and carjackings. It has Detroit's hospitals -- filled hospitals, it's destroyed families. It has decimated entire neighborhoods with the same efficiency as a nuclear blast.

And what's ironic, Judge, is who would know that better than Mr. Hansberry himself? Based on the experience that he outlined for this Court, he was out there every day, he was running and gunning, he was investigating drug traffickers, he was talking to them, he was doing undercover work, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera.

It is ironic, Judge, given how harmful drug trafficking is, that Mr. Hansberry did what he did to find himself in this situation today because, Judge, Mr. Hansberry took an oath and he swore to fight drug trafficking. He

violated that oath, Judge, for his own personal enrichment. He made that badge he talked about a badge of shame. He brought shame upon himself, his department and that badge, and he did it for his own personal enrichment. And the evidence at this trial showed, Your Honor — again, this wasn't an isolated instance. The evidence showed that he stole drugs and that he agreed to steal drugs for his personal enrichment, and for his enrichment, he agreed to steal over a million dollars in drug proceeds.

And the Court heard how he did it. He talked about employing deception legitimately as an undercover cop, but his deception was not limited to his dealings with suspected criminals. Mr. Hansberry employed deception by preparing, approving and filing false police reports, which willfully underreported or failed to report the amount or the fact of seizures of drugs and drug proceeds. He used fake or substitute kilos of cocaine to place on evidence to substitute for the actual drugs that were seized and sold by him and his co-conspirator and others. And he also used fake search warrants, Judge. He made a mockery, a mockery of the justice system; fake search warrant with a forged judge's signature on it, bogo warrants.

Your Honor, the fact is that he, worst of all, failed to arrest kilo eight drug dealers that he caught red-handed.

Those may include Nick Simmons. He talks about Nick Simmons.

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When Nick Simmons' house was raided, Nick Simmons said he had $300,000 in drug proceeds there and guns and a quantity of drugs. Did Mr. Hansberry arrest him? No, he didn't arrest him.
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There was testimony by Mr. Simmons that Mr. Hansberry pressured him and nagged him to set up rip-offs of others, and the nagging was so bad, Mr. Simmons in the end placed kilos and cash in an abandoned house pursuant to Mr. Hansberry's instructions so Mr. Hansberry could retrieve them, and Mr. Simmons said he sat out and watched Mr. Hansberry go to that abandoned house and pick up the drugs and money.

So my point is, Judge, that as a sworn narcotics officer, this defendant, these defendants had an obligation, a sworn duty to take drugs off the street and, more importantly, Judge, even more importantly, to take drug dealers off the street. Mr. Hansberry agreed to allow drug dealers that he caught red-handed to be released to set up rip-offs of other drug dealers or to sell the drugs that was stolen by the defendants.

Now, Mr. Hansberry talked at length about Gary Jackson and he talked about the recording that was made. I think it's important to note the irony here, Judge, because Gary Jackson only recorded that meeting because the defendants stole from him. They had promised him \$300,000 off the top plus a reward of \$500,000, and he had to go to his own lengths

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to make sure that he got the premium payment, which was $250,000 in cash, when that meeting was recorded. But it's ironic, if -- if Mr. Hansberry and Mr. Watson hadn't cheated Jackson, they'd all still be out there doing this, without doubt.
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Now, one thing Mr. Hansberry said too was that he put all these drug dealers in prison. There were several that he didn't, Judge: Nick Simmons, Louis Mars, Gary Jackson, Lamont Calhoun. With regard to Mr. Simmons, Mr. Mars and Mr. Jackson, those gentlemen were all arrested, investigated and prosecuted and convicted by the feds; by ATF, by DEA, by the FBI. It was Mr. Hansberry who chose to let them continue to operate with impunity in the city and put those drugs back out on the street and sell kilos of drugs in this city.

So, Your Honor, pursuant to Section 3553 and the factors enunciated therein, we're asking the Court to consider the gravity of the offense, the seriousness of the offense, the need to promote respect for the law and the need to deter others because this crime was about greed and — and it was about betrayal. And I respectfully suggest to this Court that Mr. Hansberry stole money out of greed, but worse than that, he betrayed his badge, his oath, his department, the citizens of the City of Detroit and all other honest law enforcement officers who risk their lives every day. For those reasons, Judge, we ask for a sentence at the high end of the guidelines.

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All right. Thank you very much, Mr.
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              THE COURT:
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     Buckley. All right. And thanks to both lawyers, as always,
     for their extremely hard work on this particular matter.
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               I'm going to talk a little bit about the 3553(a)
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     factors, I'm going to state the sentence, and then I'll give
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     the attorneys for both sides a final chance to make legal
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     objections to it before it's imposed, and then we'll go from
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     there.
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               I'd be, you know, remiss if -- if I didn't start by
     saying that these types of cases, both in the courtroom and in
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     the community, rise an enormous amount of passion, and I think
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     the -- the -- the passion, the frustration, the anger is
     palpable when you look both at the letters that I've seen
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     and -- and -- and some of the other materials in the file.
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               I think it's my obligation to be dispassionate about
     the sentence and to make the -- the most informed decision that
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     I can as to the sentence based on the law and the facts that
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     came before the Court.
              Obviously Mr. Hansberry has never been convicted
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     previously. We balance that with the fact that he was a law
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     enforcement officer who had a decorated career and, by his
     testimony this morning, is obviously an appealing personality
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     with a desire to -- to have done his job properly and to
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     have -- and to have served the public as he was sworn to do.
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I viewed the case, quite honestly, as one in which

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the government proved Count 1 beyond a reasonable doubt.
There -- there were tapes, there were financial incentives,
there was an entire IRS/financial aspect to the case that I
really believe demonstrated that the defendant, notwithstanding
his strong personality, his -- his good efforts and his noble
ideas, for some reason bought into the idea that doing a few of
the acts that were laid out in the indictment and demonstrated
at trial would enrich him somehow, and I -- I don't think
there's any -- any question that the financial motives and the
acts of the defendant, in conspiracy with others, were
calculated to violate the extortion laws set forth in -- in
Count 1.
         There is overt statement in some of the letters that
I've seen from some of the public officials in the file and
some hint of that in other places that the acts of the federal
government in prosecuting or investigating this case were,
quote, vindictive. I read that word in at least one of the
letters that I read. I think those -- those thoughts are --
are dangerously mistaken.
         And being as dispassionate as possible, I think what
we have here is not a situation that should anger the community
on behalf of -- of the defendant or cause anger on the -- from
the community in light of suggestions of vindictiveness, but --
but I think we see a great deal of regrettable, unimaginable
and -- and, frankly, sad conduct by an individual who had
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reached the top of his profession. And -- and why, I don't know, but what I do know was a violation of the extortion law beyond a reasonable doubt.
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Now, the sentence guidelines are provided to me by Congress. I don't sit here and make up a sentence. I am suggested that the range of a sentence of this sort should be 155 to 181 months. I diligently worked through all of the enhancements to be as fair and restrictive as I — as I could, and my legal judgment is that that is the — is that that is the appropriate sentence in the case.

I don't find any basis for a variance. I don't find any basis for a departure upward or downward. The fact of the matter is that when any police officer violates the law and then violates the law in the sort of manner that's been demonstrated by the United States in this particular case, it causes mistrust in the public, it causes those in the law enforcement profession to be downgraded in their eyes, and it -- it -- it may cause other individuals to think about crossing the line for their own personal gain. So in terms of punishment of this crime as well as a deterrent to help others not engage in this sort of behavior, I believe a guideline sentence is -- is -- is -- is authorized.

Now, the letters, by and large, without question, ask for leniency, and I do believe that Mr. Hansberry's entitled to leniency because I think at core he's probably a well-intended

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individual who committed criminal activity for reasons that
can't be imagined by the Court, and I think concerns of reform
and -- and I think that concerns of general deterrence,
leniency and things of that nature would support a -- a low
sentence within the quidelines, and those would be my ration --
that -- that would be the rationale for the sentence that I
intend to impose.
         Therefore, pursuant to the Sentence Reform Act of
1984, the Court, having considered the sentence guidelines and
factors laid out in 18 USC, Section 3553(a) that I just went
over, hereby commits the defendant David Hansberry to the
custody of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons for a term of 155 months.
         Upon release from imprisonment, the defendant shall
be placed on supervised release for two years.
         It's further ordered that the defendant pay a special
assessment of a hundred dollars. That will be due immediately.
         I will waive the imposition of a fine, the cost of
incarceration, the cost of supervision. That's all due to the
defendant's lack of financial resources.
         Drug testing will be suspended because I've
determined that the defendant poses a very low risk of future
substance abuse.
         And while on supervision, the defendant shall abide
by the standard conditions adopted by the U.S. District Court
for the Eastern District of Michigan.
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That will be the sentence of the Court. Objections
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     from Mr. Buckley?
              MR. BUCKLEY:
                            No, just the objections that have been
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     preserved previously. Thank you, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
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              Objections that you haven't previously stated, Mr.
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     Harrison?
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              MR. HARRISON: No, Your Honor, no prev -- none that
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     weren't previously stated.
               I would like to address remand if the Court would
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     allow it.
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              THE COURT: Okay. That's fine and I appreciate that.
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     We'll get to that in a minute.
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               The sentence that the Court stated earlier will be
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     imposed after the statements of counsel that they have no
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     further objections.
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              Mr. Hansberry, you have the right to appeal, and that
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     includes the right to appeal your sentence in the case.
     Notice of Appeal that you want to file in the case must be put
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     on the docket within 14 days of the entry of judgment in the
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     case or within 14 days of the filing of a Notice of Appeal by
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     the United States. If requested, our clerk will prepare and
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     filed a Notice of Appeal on your behalf.
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               If you can't afford to pay the costs of an appeal or
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     for appellate counsel, you have the right to apply for leave to
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appeal in forma pauperis. That means you can apply to have the
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     Court waive the filing fee. On appeal, you can also apply for
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     court-appointed counsel.
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              Mr. Buckley in his papers asked the Court to remand
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     the defendant for immediate service of his sentence.
     Harrison has objected to that. My general sense, based on
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     everything I see, including the contact I've had with Pretrial
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     Services, indicates that this individual would not be a -- a
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     risk of flight from the community. Granted, he is convicted of
     a serious felony and sentenced to a long term of prison, but I
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     have no hard and fast evidence of any sort that would lead me
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     to believe that he's a -- a danger to the community.
               I would then be inclined to order his report for
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     service of his sentence, but I would certainly allow Mr.
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     Buckley and Mr. Harrison to be heard further on that if they
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     want to. Mr. Buckley?
              MR. BUCKLEY: Thank you, Your Honor.
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               It's not in every case that I seek remand at
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     sentencing, but I think, again, this is a -- this is a very
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     serious offense, it's a very serious case. The -- the jury
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     verdict was returned, oh, about seven months ago. I
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     respectfully submit that Mr. Hansberry's had adequate time to
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     get his affairs in order.
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justice denied." But with regard to the Bail Reform Act

Judge, there's an old axiom, "Justice delayed is

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factors, I suggest that there now has been a material change of circumstances. Mr. Hansberry's been convicted for months, but he's now been sentenced to a lengthy term of incarceration. It would give him added incentive to flee.
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I believe the testimony of the IRS Agent Kevin Nalu during trial was that not all of the stolen drug proceeds were accounted for. There — there may be financial wherewithal for him to flee.

But more importantly, Judge, is the danger to any person in the community. Now, one of the clips that we were going to play today, and I don't need to play it but I'm going to tell Court that in talking to Mr. Leavells on September 7th, 2014, Mr. Hansberry said that if Louis Mars, who was currently incarcerated in Kentucky and who testified at that case, showed up on his porch, he was going to kill him. He said, "I'd shoot him, I'd kill him," and then he used some expletives.

But in any event, Judge, it's our position that at this time he should be remanded to serve his sentence.

THE COURT: Okay. And -- and just so you know, without playing the tape, I did receive the entire transcript as -- as Exhibit B to your Sentencing Memorandum. That was laid out in your Sentence Memorandum and I -- I did -- I did read those words. So I appreciate your position on that.

You want to respond, Mr. Harrison?

MR. HARRISON: Thank you. Briefly, Your Honor.

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Your Honor, we all met Louis Mars. If Louis Mars showed up on my doorstep, I would be concerned for the safety of my family and myself. I -- I think perhaps that was taken out of context.
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But, Judge, I think the most telling factor here is the fact that upon conviction, the government did not object to a continuance of Mr. Hansberry's personal bond. He's shown up at every hearing. He retained counsel. He hasn't moved. He's shown up to Pretrial Services. He hasn't had any violations reported by Probation. He's not a risk to the community. He's not a risk of flight. He's — I understand there's a concern over hidden money. I'd certainly like to know where it is. But I don't believe he's got the wherewithal.

But more importantly than that, Judge, he's just demonstrated to us that he's -- he's not going anywhere, and I would suggest to this Court that a remand at this point, you know, would serve no interest other than perhaps a public spectacle.

THE COURT: Okay. I -- I have faith in -- in Mr. Hansberry. I honestly believe that he honestly believes that the evidence against him was insufficient, and I think he's more likely to appeal or contest his conviction within traditional manners rather than by -- by fleeing. I would cert -- certainly hope so.

Nevertheless, I will remind Mr. Hansberry that your

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release conditions will continue apply -- to apply, the release conditions that the magistrate judge previously put you on.
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You will be ordered to report for service of your sentence in the future. If you don't report for it, that's a separate criminal offense that you could be prosecuted under. The statute on that is 18 USC, Section 3146.

So I'll -- I'll not order immediate detention, but I will remind the defendant of those obligations.

Both parties have copies of the Pre-Sentence Report.

Amended copies that reflect all corrections and resolutions of disputed issues will be decided today. Complete corrected copies will be prepared for the Bureau of Prisons and the Sentencing Commission, and any other copies should be kept confidential as is the practices of the district.

Now, I expect an appeal here, and when that's taken, counsel on appeal will be able to look at the Pre-Sentence Report, but counsel will not be permitted to access the recommendations section, which is a longstanding local rule that we have.

With that, I would say to the defendant straight up this is, you know, extremely difficult for the Court to do and I take no pleasure. I -- I've done the best I can, and I hope -- I hope that the sentence and the entire process will help you get back on your feet. I think you have a lot to

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offer. And I do thank the lawyers for their spirited
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     litigation which was helpful in arriving at what I perceive to
     be the most just sentence that I could impose.
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              It's 12:25. We'll take a 10 to 15-minute break and
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     we'll come back and hear from Mr. Fishman and Mr. Buckley on
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     Mr. Watson's case, so we'll be in a short recess now.
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                                 All rise.
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              THE CASE MANAGER:
              MR. HARRISON: Thank you, Your Honor.
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              THE CASE MANAGER: Court's now in recess.
               (Court in recess at 12:26 p.m.)
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               (Proceedings resumed at 12:49 p.m., all parties
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              present)
              THE CASE MANAGER: Court is now back in session.
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              THE COURT: Okay. Everybody may be seated.
              You -- you can stay there, but Mr. Harrison notified
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     my clerk who notified me that I wanted to give the bottom of
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     the guidelines, and I -- I got ahead of myself and stated a
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     sentence of 155 months when the bottom is actually 151.
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     meant to state 151 months. The judgment will reflect that.
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     And it was a simple mistake that I think is corrected by this
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     colloquy as well as what we state in the judgment. So it was
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     a -- you know, whatever the spoken version of a typographical
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     error would be, okay? So we'll -- we'll --
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              MR. HARRISON: Thank you, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. Thank you both. Anything
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else from either --
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               MR. BUCKLEY: No. Thank you, Your Honor.
               THE COURT: Okay. Very good.
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               MR. HARRISON: No, Your Honor. May we --
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               THE COURT: All right. Thank you both.
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               MR. HARRISON: May we be excused, Your Honor?
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               THE COURT: You're -- yeah, absolutely.
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               (Proceedings concluded at 12:50 p.m.)
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1 CERTIFICATION I, Linda M. Cavanagh, Official Court Reporter of the 2 United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan, 3 appointed pursuant to the provisions of Title 28, United States 4 Code, Section 753, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages 1 5 through 83 comprise a full, true and correct transcript of the 6 7 excerpt of proceedings held in the matter of United States of 8 America vs. David Hansberry, Case No. 15-20217, on Wednesday, 9 February 22, 2017. 10 11 s/Linda M. Cavanagh 12 Linda M. Cavanagh, CSR-131, RPR, RMR, CRR Federal Official Court Reporter 13 United States District Court 14 Eastern District of Michigan 15 16 Date: February 27, 2017 17 Detroit, Michigan 18 19 20 21 22 23 24